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FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

MILITARY PRESIDENTS.

It is amusing, to say the least, to hear Democrats raising the cry of the ineligibility of military commanders for the Presidency of these United States, and in the same breath persisting in giving a military title to their own candidate, who after a brief course of that rank resigned it, as he had before abandoned his Senatorial position after a short trial of its responsibilities. It is a stretch of even Democratic consistency to rail at Winfield Scott because he is a general, and then to ask support to Franklin Pierce because he was a general for a short time.—Looking upon Mr. Pierce the title of a professional rank which that gentleman has since put away from him, is glaringly ludicrous; and it is indicative of a hypocrisy that has not often had a parallel. If these gentlemen were sincere in their professed dislike of a military candidate for the Presidency, or their alleged distrust of his eligibility, they would not persist in forcing upon their own civilian candidate a civilian by choice after having made a trial of military duty—his discarded military title. In very truth, the Democratic party, at the present campaign, against the Whig candidate on the score of his military fame, is one of the boldest impositions that Democratic politicians have ever attempted. The *Whig general* is objectionable, but the *Democratic civilian* must be proclaimed a general to make him acceptable. The force of inconsistency could surely no further go.

A military Chief Magistrate is perhaps not to be preferred before a civilian, other qualifications of the two being equal, though much may be said in favor of an opposite decision; as, that he who can successfully command is likely also to successfully govern; that he who can well and safely rule an army, will probably also wield judiciously fill the Executive office of a State; that he who has combined and victoriously employed the varied elements of a military host is not unlikely to rule the varied sections of the state into the glorious whole of prosperity and happiness; that military talent and service, as with administrative, are entitled to acknowledgment from the people; and that this be withheld, "a heavy blow and discouragement" will be given to that ambition which may one day save the land from defeat and subjugation. It would be as impolitic and dangerous to slight military prowess and renown the ground of exclusion from "the highest office in the gift of the people," as to account as the chiefest recommendations for the same. The history of some republics, we admitted, though not of this, by any means shows that peril *may* result from the elevation of military chieftains to the Presidency. Between those republics and this, however, there are material points of difference; since it is impossible with our country's population and institutions, that any one can become the dictator. The only military President of these United States that has seemed disposed to attempt it was a paragon of Democracy.

The memories of Washington and Harrison and Taylor are an immortal testimony that no danger need arise from the election of a military leader to the Presidential office. The real danger lies in reference to mere military fame as a substitute for other qualifications or an atonement for their absence. A leader of services may be, as Washington was, "first in peace," as well as "first in war." He may be, as Winfield Stott is, both a conciliator; brave and invincible in fight, wary and successful in negotiation, prompt and decisive in action, wise and dispassionate in council; and the capacity for civil government has proved to exist, it is surely no disparagement that pre-eminent military skill and matchless prowess are superadded. In Winfield Scott these qualities meet. In his life they have been exemplified again and again, winning for him the high eulogium, with the consent of political friends, that he is "the soldier who has never made the law of the land his supreme will, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has not, in a single instance, transcended its limits." His patriotism must indeed be at a low ebb who sees in such a man's military renown an impediment to his elevation to the Presidency.

Hon. B. F. Butler, the Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and author of the Buffalo Abolition platform in 1848, and the most influential of all the supporters of Gen. Pierce in the State of New York at this time, expressly states, in his late letter to the Hon. S. P. Chase, that he regards the support of Gen. Pierce by the Freesoilers as the most practical mode of accomplishing "what yet remains unaccomplished of the measures enumerated in the Buffalo platform."

National Intelligencer.

The Illinois, at New York, from California, brings $1,370,000.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Club was held last night. The large crowd present was ably addressed by Messrs. W. H. Haigh and John Mullins.

A Committee was appointed to request Henry W. Miller Esq., of Wake, to address the club on Wednesday evening next.

MORE CANDIDATES.—The Alabama Southern Rights Convention met at Montgomery on the 13th inst. Sixty-two delegates were present.

A letter was read from Gen. Quitman, in which he advises the nomination of another ticket. The letter was referred to a Committee, who made a report nominating for President, Hon. Geo. M. Troup, of Georgia; for Vice President, Gen. John A. Quitman, of Miss.

The report was under debate at the last accounts. If adopted, there will be *six* tickets in the field.

CURIOUS EXPLANATION.—The Wilmington Journal says:

"Some of the Southern Scott Whig papers are trying to get up a terrible to do about Gen. Pierce's vote against a bill allowing one Mr. Brooke to carry two negro slaves into the District of Columbia, in 1834. It appears that the laws of Maryland extend over the District of Columbia, and that a law of said State prohibits, or prohibited at the time, the carrying of slaves into that State and of course the District of Columbia included. Gen. Pierce voted against the bill for the reason that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner, in or out of said District. If Congress has a right to say slavery should be carried into the District, it has the same right to abolish slavery in the same. We presume no Southern Whig can be found to concede to Congress such power."

Now we learn from the Richmond Whig that the *entire Southern delegation* voted to allow this privilege to Mr. Brooke. Franklin Pierce, Jno. Q. Adams, &c., voted against it. Of course, if Pierce gave his vote because Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia as the Journal says, the *Southern Democrats* all of whom voted on the opposite side, voted that *Congress has that right!*

We think that the Journal is "out of the frying pan, into the fire."

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whig Candidate for Governor is elected by a clear majority of 1500 votes over the Locofoco and Abolition candidates. The Whigs have the House of Commons by a large majority; and the Senate stands 25 Whigs to 5 Locos. To Congress the Whigs have elected two members by large majorities; and in the other District the Whig candidate has a plurality of 1300.

The returns from one hundred and twenty towns give the following exhibit of the vote for Governor: Whig 15,750, Democratic 9,875, Freesoil 4,988. The same towns last year gave to the Whig ticket 15,324, Democratic 5,332, and Freesoil 8,297, showing that nearly half of the Freesoilers have deserted their own ticket and gone over to the Democracy.

MR. WEBSTER.—We publish below extracts from a speech made by Mr. Webster in the Presidential canvass of 1848. He had opposed the nomination of Gen. Taylor, as he has opposed that of General Scott, and it was supposed that he would not support Taylor, as it is now supposed that he will not support Scott. His position now is precisely the same as in 1848, and therefore his views in 1848 are of importance as showing what *ought* to be the course of himself and his friends now.

Extracts from the Speech delivered by Hon. Daniel Webster, at Abingdon, Mass., Oct. 9, 1848.

Fellow-citizens, my opinions upon the great national question now depending, the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, have been heretofore expressed by me in the hearing of some of you. I do not propose now to dwell at any length upon that general question. I presented it then, and I present it to-day, as a question with two sides to it; on the one side, the election of Gen. Taylor; on the other, the election of Gen. Cass, as President of the United States. If there be any third part of this question, I cannot discern it. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, it is well known from my own declaration, as well as from other sources, that on general principles, I was not advising nor recommending the nomination of General Taylor, to the Whigs, as their candidate for the Presidency. On the contrary, as far as is reasonable and just, I opposed that nomination; but I did it on general principles, of course, not in any way indicating a want of respect for his services as a military man, or for his character and qualities as a citizen. It would be idle now and improper to enter into a statement of any reasons for that opinion, because the time for considering that question has passed, and the Whig Convention, according to the usages of the party have nominated General Taylor.—He is the only Whig candidate before the people, and the only Whig candidate who can receive any vote for the office of President; and, therefore, it becomes a question for the consideration of all those who are attached to the Whig cause, believing it to be the cause of the country, whether there is any other course for them to pursue, but to acquiesce in the decision of the majority of their brethren, and to sustain the nomination.

And in one respect, I am sure that every member of this meeting and every Whig of Massachusetts will agree with me, and if it be proper to support General Taylor as the nominee of the Whig party, it is proper to make that support generous, manly, efficient, effectual. A hesitating faltering, halting support would do more harm than good. * * * *

Gentlemen, the Whig party may encounter misfortunes; it may commit mistakes; but for one I SHALL FOLLOW ITS FORTUNES; because I am more willing to trust myself and trust the country, upon Whig principles and Whig policy, than upon those of any other political party or association. [Great applause.] I believe that those principles and that policy have come down to us from the days of Washington. I see that this Whig party stretches from the North to the South, from the East to the West, comprising much of numbers, much of intelligence and virtue, much of disinterested patriotism. In a country like ours, it is not an easy thing to form a party that shall not be local, but that shall be sound and constitutional, and that shall spread over all the country, possessing in every State more or less weight, influence, power and numbers. I look to the preservation of that party; I look to it as a great security, even if it prove to be a minority. The Whigs, if united and strong, and patriotic and persevering, though they may be a minority for twenty years, are capable of rendering the country great service. For one, therefore, *I am for supporting, decidedly and with alacrity, the nomination, which, under all circumstances, the Whig Convention has seen fit to make, looking to its influences as the only means of escape from great and threatening dangers.*

Such were Mr. Webster's opinions in 1848. They apply with equal force now. For to use his own illustrations: General Scott has been nominated by the Whig Convention; he has placed himself upon the platform of principles urged upon the Convention by Mr. Webster's friends; there is no chance for the election of a third candidate; the choice must be between Scott and Whig principles, and Pierce and Locofoco practices.

Mr. Webster's speech in 1848 is a very proper rebuke to himself and his partisans in 1852; and as such, we commend it to the special attention of those who seek to defeat the Whig party by a movement which *cannot* succeed in Mr. Webster's elevation, and *may* result in his lasting disgrace.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Humboldt arrived at New York on Monday, from Havre.

The Cholera was pursuing its march westward through Europe, and prevailed in several parts of Prussia. The accounts of its spread are more and more unfavorable.

Mount Etna in the Island of Sicily became suddenly convulsed on the night of the 20th August, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the last 40 years. It was feared several villages would be destroyed by the streams of lava.

Queen Victoria left Osborne House on the 30th ult., with Prince Albert and the Royal children, for the Highlands of Scotland. Her reception on the whole route was most enthusiastic.

The reports of the progress of the harvest in Ireland are in general more favorable than of late. The damage to the potato crop appears to be much less than what was anticipated.

Liverpool Cotton Market firm. Sales on the 30th ult., 7000 bales, at previous rates. Sales on the 31st, 6000 bales.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—More than $2,000,000 were appropriated at the late session of Congress, for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. The appropriations, by direction of Congress, are "to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War."

The appropriations are as follows: for the six New England States, $148,000; for the five middle States, $461,290; for the nine Southern States, $450,000; for the ten Western States, and for the Mississippi and other Western Rivers, $1,020,000; for California $30,000.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—We find in the New York Express the following table showing the aggregates of the various items in the appropriation bills:

Civil and Diplomatic,	$8,038,000
Foreign Mail Steamers,	1,940,000
River & Harbor improvements,	1,940,000
Army Appropriations,	8,938,000
Naval do.	6,752,000
Post Office Transportation, &c.,	7,537,000
Indian Appropriations,	2,026,347
Deficiencies per act July, 1852,	5,500,000
Permanent and Indefinite appropriations for payment of interest, execution of treaties, &c.	4,500,000
Total,	$47,171,347

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Yankee Women have been holding another "reform Convention" at Syracuse. The usual silly speeches were made by the silly women usually in attendance upon such conventions. Oh, for the good old days of the Golden Age, of which Washington Irving says: "Those were the honest days, in which every woman stayed at home, read the Bible, and wore pockets!"

The Cape Fear River is now in good boating order.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1852.

I am rejoiced to see that the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts has signally rebuked the movement of Mr. Webster's friends, and his own most equivocal position. They quote Mr. Webster against himself. It is said that he is now preparing for publication a letter declining a nomination. But it is too late. The injury to the Whig party, and to himself, is accomplished, as far he has power to accomplish it. And nobody will thank him, for declining, at this late day.

The conduct of the Locofoco Convention of Massachusetts, in deliberately resolving, by an overwhelming majority, to continue their corrupt coalition with the Abolitionists, is worse than any thing the Whigs of that or any other State have ever done.—Such conduct, if the Whigs were to be guilty of it, would destroy *them*, whilst it has no more effect against the Locofocos than would pouring water upon a duck's back. This is strange, but it is the fact; and evidently because the Whigs have regard for their principles, and for the welfare of the country, and therefore abandon their party when it abandons principles. The Locofocos, on the contrary, have no such rule of action. *They* stick to their party, wherever it goes. What care they if Van Buren and his friends did make Pierce their candidate, and if to them he owes all his hopes of election? They are glad of it. They glory in it. But they pretend that it is utterly blasting to Scott to be supported by Seward. Of this, however, they have no evidence; whilst the support of Pierce by Van Buren and his abolition friends is undoubted and active.

I do not believe that Seward wants Scott elected. He wants no National man elected—no National party triumphant. I shall not be surprised, therefore, if he and his friends fail in the end to support Scott.

The Vermont Election, this week, affords another notable instance of Locofoco and abolition affiliation. Thousands of those who last year voted the abolition ticket, this year vote for Locofocos. The Whigs hold their own. The abolitionists fall off 3,400, and the Locofocos increase 4,500. This sign will never reach Southern Locofocos, except through Whig papers. Our Locofoco guardians of Southern rights will be careful not to let it be known.

John Van Buren is stumping it in Pennsylvania for the Van Buren candidates, Pierce and King. A pregnant fact for Southern men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1852.

Several of the New York papers this morning notice with expressions of sovereign contempt the article of the Washington Union arraigning Gen. Scott for having received a large sum of money as his pay for about 44 years' service rendered to his country. Among the papers which are most severe upon the Union is the Herald, a warm and efficient supporter of Pierce and King. I annex the material part of its article, to show in what terms a Locofoco speaks of this effort of the Union, of the value of Gen. Scott's services, and of the inadequacy of his compensation:—

General Scott—His Services and his Pay—Littleness of Party Warfare.—On the death of that sterling old patriot, Henry Clay, the democratic Governor of Kentucky appointed to his vacant chair in the Senate a Mr. Meriwether, a democratic politician, regarded in the State as a man of talents and ability. Instead, however, of any attempt to emulate the lofty line of conduct of Mr. Clay, we find Mr. Meriwether, on the first convenient occasion, descending to the level of a cross-road small beer politician, in a resolution calling for information concerning the pay, emoluments, and extra allowances, received for their public services, respectively, by Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce. The information communicated by this resolution has just been published by the *Washington Union*, and will, of course, be circulated from one end of the Union to the other for electioneering purposes against Gen. Scott.

It appears from these official returns, that for some forty years of the most active and brilliant services in the army of the United States, General Scott has received from the treasury an aggregate of *two hundred and ninety thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents.* This would be a little over seven thousand dollars a year for forty years—an exceedingly paltry exhibition of liberality, in contrast with the services, for which it is paraded as an extravagant reward. To show how niggardly and beggarly has been this extravagance of the government towards Gen. Scott for his extraordinary services, we select the following items of extra allowances from the account rendered in by the Second Auditor of the Treasury:—

(Here follow tabular exhibits of payments to Gen. Scott of about $8000 for compiling and preparing the book of Infantry tactics and the Regulations of the Army &c., &c.; and for his services as author, compiler, &c. of the New System of Discipline and Tactics. And of some $4,000 for services out of the line of his duty as Indian Commissioner. These are paraded as *extra pay!*)

Now here we have some sixteen hundred dollars compensation for a book on "Infantry Tactics," and five thousand dollars for the "New System of Discipline and Tactics," the value of which to the government, as illustrated in the Mexican war, can only be measured by the gold mines of California. In any other country the compensation to a general officer, of the scientific attainments and experience of Gen. Scott, for such standard works in our military schools, would have been, even in poor Mexico, at least a hundred thousand dollars, in England a dukedom, and in France a chateau and a country estate. Only look at it. Gen. Scott receives $5,000 for the work on the New System of Discipline and Infantry Tactics, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses $10,000 for the copyright of Uncle Tom's Cabin. And so of Gen. Scott's pay as an Indian Commissioner. How contemptible it appears alongside of the profits and pickings of the Gidphin, the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw operations of other commissioners, contractors, and speculators. Orrchy's "fuss and feathers" about the mileage of members of Congress was thought to be a small potato business, but it was a great thing compared with this pitiful trumping of Gen. Scott's pay and extra allowances by a Senator of the U. States.

But of all others concerned, the editors of the Washington *Union* ought to be ashamed of themselves. Congress has just voted the handsome gratuity to Father Ritchie of $50,000, for losses upon a printing contract which he failed to fulfil; and they have taken away from another contractor the public printing, and given it to Gen. Armstrong, upon terms by which he will probably make a clear profit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars.

SEPT. 11, 1852.

It is said that New York was never before so full of strangers. Scores of them are turned off every hour of the day from the principal Hotels, from sheer inability to give them quarters. The new Metropolitan Hotel, with room for 600 people, was filled within a few hours after it was opened. It was advertised to be opened on the 1st day of Sept. Crowds of people flocked there and were received on the night of the 31st of August, and persons who arrived in the city at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, applied in vain for rooms. The proprietors told me they had turned off 4000 people during the first four days of the month. Of course immense fortunes are made by Hotel keeping. In the immediate vicinity of the Metropolitan two other hotels of about equal magnitude are nearly ready for occupation. And others are building in different parts of the city. They are all wanted.

Price Current of the Life of Frank Pierce.—A few days since a genteel-looking Irishman called at our Police Court Room to procure a warrant against an individual who had passed a counterfeit half-dollar upon him. Of course, he was required to state his case. "Sure," said he, "the ould divil is in ye here in Hartford—I brought to sell among ye the life of Scott and Graham, and the life of Pierce and King—and be jabers, I've sould a hunder and sixty of Scott and Graham, and not but a beggarly one of Pierce and King, *and for that the fifty passed on me a bad half-dollar*—and won't ye take the thief of the world before the police?"

The Police officers waited on the enthusiastic democrat, and it is a fixed fact that he "settled without cost."

Hartford Courant.

LOCOFOCO JUGGLING.

The doctrine of internal improvements is very popular up in the North, and so the Cleveland Plaindealer, one of the most violent of the Locofoco organs, talks after this fashion:

"The Whigs, who have been blustering and lying about Democracy and rivers and harbors so long, have their game all killed now. A Democratic House of Representatives has passed, by a large majority, a bill making a series of judicious appropriations."

The doctrine of internal improvements is unpopular among the Democracy of the South, and so the Richmond Examiner, speaking of the bill while it was pending in Congress, talked after *this* fashion:

"This bill is the first of the sort that has been passed for a long time, and it will be the last for four years at least. Franklin Pierce will come into power on the 4th of next March. A strict construction and respect for the Constitution is the Median law of the Democratic party, and Mr. Pierce, besides that general reason, is bound by every idea of consistency, and by every fact of his past career, to veto every bill like this. He will do it, if they are presented to him, just so sure as there is a sun in the sky."

All the Northern organs talk like the Cleveland Plaindealer, and all the Southern Democratic organs talk like the Richmond Examiner, while the whole Democracy, North and South alike, swear by the internal improvement resolution of the Baltimore platform.—*Philo. News.*

But, we are told, these celebrations are intended to show the *gratitude* of the Whig party to Gen. Scott. Indeed—but where is Mr. Fillmore? Is there no gratitude due him for standing up for the fugitive slave law and the Constitution of the country. And Mr. Webster—is there nothing *now* to admire in the moral courage he displayed in his 7th of March speech?—*Standard.*

And the Hillsborough (N. H.) celebration, we suppose, was intended to show the *gratitude* of the Locofoco party to Gen. Pierce. Indeed—but where was Mr. Cass? Was there no gratitude due him for standing up for the fugitive slave law and the Constitution of the country. And Mr. Buchanan—was there nothing *then* to admire in the moral courage he displayed in his letter to Mr. Scott of Richmond?

We know of no paper that puts forth more sophistry than the *Standard*: nor do we know of any people who gulp the article with more facility than the readers of that sheet. A well known Democrat of North Carolina used to say, *sub rosa*, that the members of his party were like young birds in a nest. Go up and knock the bush with a stick, and they would open their mouths and swallow any thing that was dropped in. The organ understands them well—otherwise it would say nothing of Mr. Fillmore, or Webster, in this connection. The Whig party may feel grateful to both these distinguished gentlemen; but neither of them is the candidate of the Party, at this time. Does the Democratic party feel *grateful* to no one but Franklin Pierce? Then there is but little Democratic gratitude extant.

Washington Argus.

Speaking out in Meeting.—The Locos in the Third District in Maine are in a terribly disorganized condition. Since the adjournment of the Rockland four days' Convention, at which two candidates were nominated for Congress, the fight has been continued "fast and furious." The Kimballites have started a campaign paper called "the Pine Tree State." It is said to be edited by Mr. Smart, the present member of Congress. The "wild cats" have charged him with having cast a plurality of votes in the Convention, whereupon he turns upon his accusers in this wise. He asks "who makes these charges?" And he answers his own question:

"One of them has passed counterfeit money; another violated important trusts in the collection of debts; another has stolen a record; another has withheld funds and put the Government to the expense of suing for them; another has been guilty of getting a man the worse for liquor and gambling his money away from him, and another was known a few years ago to procure the nomination of a man for office by an outrageous fraud. If necessary, the names, the evidence, and facts will be given hereafter. 'Lay on MacDuff!'"

If this is not telling family secrets, then 'we are no judge of music.'—*Nat. Int.*

It is a singular fact that the whig candidates for the Presidency at the last five successive elections, have been natives of Virginia. And it is a fact, no less remarkable, than all of them have been, in their turn, denounced as unsafe and unreliable on the great questions connected with the institution of slavery. It signified nothing that they had been born in a Southern State; surrounded from youth to manhood with all the practical workings of our peculiar system of domestic servitude; and had seen, and known, and felt, all the affections which nature plants in the heart for the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Southern men by birth they might be, all their feelings might flow in one channel, and all their love centre in one controlling passion for the green fields and sunny lawns where they had toiled or frolicked in the earlier days of life, yet still the voice of partisan falsehood had denounced them as untrue to the instincts of nature, and unfaithful to the obligations of patriotic duty.

If history and experience teach us one truth more than any other, it is that a man loves the HOME OF HIS CHILDHOOD better than any place on the wide earth. It may be a barren spot, unlovely to other eyes, and uninviting to other hearts, still to him there is something about the hallowed spot which awakens the memory of other years, and softens his nature however hardened by a contact with the world. There is not a man, whose eye may chance to rest on these remarks, but has felt, and now feels, that they are true. But other men, it is *pretended*, who were born far away from the South, who peradventure were never in a Southern State and can know nothing of the workings of the system under which we live, are more to be relied on, when that system is in danger, than the natives of the Southern soil. Away with such stuff. It is contrary to the nature of man, to the experience of the man, to the experience of the world, to the light of *instinct*, and to the truth of REVELATION.—*Columbia Inquirer.*

Shameful.—A few days since the Pennsylvanian published a statement showing how Gen. Scott was court martialed for using insulting language to his superiors, embezzling funds belonging to poor soldiers, and how he challenged sick men to meet him in mortal combat, and dodged his adversary's ball after having the first fire."

Such statements disgrace the American press, and should entitle the writer to the privileges of the horse-pond. We were with Gen. Scott from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the conquest of the city of Mexico, and we know that a braver or kinder hearted man never drew a sword or spared an enemy.

As a Democrat, we shall vote for Gen. Pierce as President. We do this, not because we consider Gen. Pierce a more patriotic man than Winfield Scott, but simply because we have a greater admiration for his political platform. That man never lived whose love of country excels that of old Churubusco.

The writer that would charge Winfield Scott with cowardice, should go a step farther and hold up Washington as a traitor, or Franklin for an idiot. Such attacks as those made by the Pennsylvanian, will only result in an injury to the Democratic party. If that paper is really in favor of Gen. Pierce, the fewer flings it contains at Gen. Scott's courage, the better. In the history which will be written fifty years hence, the name of Winfield Scott will occupy a position second to none in our annals.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

We charge Gen. Scott with *cowardice.*
Pennsylvanian.

We do not believe that any man, not a coward himself, would apply such language to Gen. Scott. We have no doubt that any man or boy who would take the trouble might with impunity kick the editor of the Pennsylvanian, whoever he is, from end to end of the longest street in Philadelphia.—*Lou. Jour.*

KOSSUTH!

What of Kossuth? It is so long since we have heard his name mentioned, that we were afraid to look in the London bills of mortality, lest we should discover him "down among the dead men." The newspapers there never give us an inkling even of his illustrious whereabouts, and those veracious chroniclers, "our own correspondents" of the American press, have never a syllable, even, to throw away upon him. Where is he? What is he doing? How comes on that pressing business he was in such a great hurry to get to England to attend to? All these are inquiries that have been so frequently put here, more out of curiosity than anxiety, that it gives us great pleasure to relieve the solicitude of those seeking for information.

We learn, then, from a passenger by the Europa, that the great Magyar is living in a private boarding house in a back street in London, without in the least degree troubling himself about Continental politics, the intervention question, nor the solidarity of the peoples. The French, Italian, and Hungarian exiles with which the British metropolis swarms, it is said, are less in the habit of looking to him for counsel and advice, now, than to Mazzini. Kossuth, they argue, with great plausibility, has so opened the eyes of Absolutism on the Continent, that it is morally and physically impossible that any scheme for the revival of revolution can succeed under his management. His speeches and harangues in the United States, they say, have only had the effect to show Kings and Princes their weak places, and to put them upon their guard against popular innovations, as pointed out and enforced by Kossuth. As a leader, therefore, his *prestige*, his influence, his name, is gone.

The London police, nevertheless, are instructed to keep a sharp eye on the movements of "the Magyar." But, so far, they have had no occasion to interfere with him; taking it for granted that he is no longer in the confidence of the exiles in England, as we have stated. It is believed he has means enough at his command to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in peace and comfort, private residents of London.—*N. Y. Express.*

The expenses of the Administration of the Government have afflicted the sensitive mind of the Illinois Senator, Mr. Douglas, as well as Mr. ex-Senator Dix. The "Globe" is before us, with the official report of a proposition made by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, to pay Mr. Ritchie for printing, beyond his contract, a sum of which Mr. Senator Hamlin said:—

"If the amendment passes, it will give the contractor (Mr. Ritchie) of last year an increase of more than $200,000 beyond the contract price. I know what I say. I have the papers in my possession to prove every word of it, and, I say, further, that the contractor has never presented an account of his debit and credit, or an exhibit of the cost of the work, either to Congress or to the committee; and from my own knowledge of printing I can state that, although he may have lost a small sum of money through imprudence, a careful printer would not have lost a dollar under his contract, in my judgment. If the Senate, however, at this late hour of the session, persists in paying over this $200,000, I desire to wash my hands of the whole affair."

Mr. Borland, the Senator from Arkansas, said of the same proposition:—

"Now, I deem it due to myself, to the Committee on Printing, and to the Senate to state why I cannot support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. It became my duty, as chairman of the Committee on Printing to make an estimate of the amount which would be paid to the printer under the bill of the last session which came here and failed, and which the Senator from Illinois now proposes to revive in substance by his amendment. I found after the most thorough examination and accurate calculation, that the increased amount which would be paid to the printer by that bill, and which will be paid under this proviso, if adopted, would, over and above the amount which he would receive under his contract, be about $214,000. This was no conjecture. It was the result of actual calculation in figures, put down by men whose business it is to make such calculations, and whose accuracy ought not to be and will not be questioned."

The Senate, upon these representations, cut down Mr. Douglas's amendment to a *douceur* of $50,000, which Mr. Ritchie got: but what merits attention here is, that when Senators make such flagrant propositions, they have the audacity afterwards to charge to the Administration the very expenses they create. Mr. Douglas, therefore, in his future stump speeches, will on "extravagance" be wise to hold his peace.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Leroy Springs, a merchant of Charlotte, N. C., was robbed of $1900 at the Baltimore Railroad Depot in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, by three pickpockets.

MARRIED,

At Trinity Church, New York, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Higbee, ALEXANDER WADSWORTH, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to HELEN McMORINE, daughter of the late J. McMorine, Esq., of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Near Ellisville, Bladen, on the 8th inst., by Stephen Hair, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN BULLARD to Miss SOPHIA JONES, all of Bladen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.—Chatham, with M. Brown in tow, with goods for Lehman, Buttner & Lehman, J & B G Worth, Anderson & Ijams, Jenkins & Roberts, Hauser & Wilson, Edgeworth Female Seminary, W F McMullan, T J Underwood, J H Haughton, A S Horney, J W Baker, E L & F Pemberton, Steadman & co, N Gibson, J C Poe, Freeman & Ross, H L Myrover & co, J Milner, Murchison, Reid & co, Earnhardt, Anderson & co, A H Marsh, & son, S R Christian, C D Nixon, G Lauder, G W Williams, F Shepherd, J P Liles, E Bailey & co, J J Bruner, E Penny, G Womack, A G Headen & co, E Fuller, M W McNair & co, E Belo, Maxwell & Bernh, D S Kerr, R J Steel jr, J W S Crowson, James Virting, J Nelsons. ☞No mark of price on Furniture.

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE TREASURY.

Mr. Meriwether, the short-term Senator from Kentucky, and the Democratic journals, are making a parade of General Scott's pay and emoluments, with the view of demonstrating that the General has availed himself of every "pretext" for taking money from the Treasury; and that, if he should be elected PRESIDENT, "THE TREASURY WOULD BE SURROUNDED BY MEN GREEDY FOR EXTRA ALLOWANCES, POINTING TO THE EXAMPLE AND APPEALING TO THE PRECEDENTS SET BY GENERAL SCOTT HIMSELF."

General Scott has received extra allowances legally granted to him as to all other officers of the army in similar situations, and when expressly authorized by Congress, and *none other*. All that he has received—pay, emoluments, and extras—he has disbursed, we apprehend, in the necessarily large expenses of an officer's life; and we should not be surprised if some of the men who are now writing him down for his extravagance and greediness of money had shared the veteran's hospitality, and aided him in the consumption of the very income which they now think so disproportionate to his services.

This is not the first time that General Scott's income has been a matter of Congressional investigation, and enemies took as little by their previous motion as they are likely to take now. On the 29th of March, 1844, Mr. John W. Davis, then a member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, introduced in the House an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, by which he proposed to abolish the office of Major General.

Mr. J. A. Black, a Calhoun Democrat from South Carolina, opposed this amendment of Mr. Davis, because in fact there were "*fewer field officers* than a regular organization of the peace establishment would require. A regular organization of our present force would require two major generals and four brigadier generals, whereas there was now but one major general and two brigadier generals."

To this Mr. Davis replied that he had no "personal objections" to the Major General. None in the world—of course! He saw no earthly use for the office as it was now conducted, and he could not consent to paying this gentleman $8,000 a year for living here in Washington, for what purpose he could not imagine. If the Major General was doing duty with the army, or commanding some military division, he should not object; but he must express his disapprobation of his being placed here as the military adviser of the Secretary of War, as some gentlemen suggested."

Here was an imputation sufficiently explicit upon General Scott, Mr. Dean, Democrat, of Ohio, rose at once to repel it. He said he was opposed to any act of legislation which would reflect personally on General Scott. "IF ANY MAN HAD ADDED GLORY TO HIS COUNTRY IT WAS GENERAL SCOTT." He would not strike," he said with emphasis, at "THE WAR WORN VETERANS OF THE COUNTRY." This sentiment he knew deep and more general than the calumnies of General Scott imagine. The next election will show that there are thousands on thousands of the Democracy who, like Mr. Dean will refuse to STRIKE AT THE WAR WORN VETERANS OF THE COUNTRY."

Mr. J. W. DAVIS then proceeded to point out his objections distinctly and explicitly. He did not like this residence of General Scott in Washington, which was giving him familiar with the legislation of the public men of the country. He did not say, with some bitterness, that he wished to relieve the Treasury from the payment of a Major General for the sake of the pelf, but declaring to God he should do. His objection was to the office, and it had nothing to do with personal merit of the officer. He did not wish to see an officer quartered in the country, DRAWING FROM THE TREASURY some thirty thousand dollars [illegible] WHEN HE WAS NOT A PRISONER!

The [illegible] similar remarks caused the interruption of Mr. Donnegole, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, a very able and eloquent man, [illegible] somewhat above the caricature [illegible] country that is so often [illegible] gentlemen from Virginia, [illegible] except when Virginia is concerned.

Mr Donnegole burst into the debate with one of those interrogative passages with which he was so formidable and exclaimed, "What," he exclaimed, in that thrilling tone of his which sunk into the hearts of every listener—"what did the gentleman MEAN when he talked of the BEING FILCHED FROM THE TREASURY, as applied to that officer? Did the gentleman MEAN to say that General Scott had received money to which he was not lawfully entitled?"

Mr. J. W. Davis cowered beneath this home-thrust. He wilted under the rebuke of the generous and noble-minded speaker. Mr. J. W. Davis explained. Mr. J. W. Davis said he had "spoken with reference to the office only, and not with reference to the gentleman who at present filled the office."

Mr. Droongoole received the apology. "There was no imputation, then, upon General Scott. The gentleman *admitted* that he received only what *the law gave him* and because, in the estimation of that gentleman, the law gave him *too much pay*, HE CALLED IT FILCHING FROM THE TREASURY. HOW was it filched from the Treasury? it was paid in obedience to a law of Congress. It was Congress, then, which filched from the Treasury. He would not detain the committee, for he would not believe for a moment that the amendment would be adopted."

Mr. J. Q. Adams followed with a few remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to say that the passage of such an amendment would be "an ill return" to Gen. Scott "for his GREAT SERVICES both in time of war and in TIME OF PEACE." Let those who seek to undervalue the civil services of General Scott refer to the testimony of a man who had every opportunity of understanding what those services were, and who never paid an insincere or an unmerited compliment. Mr. Adams spoke with empasis of the great services of General Scott in "TIME OF PEACE." He added that the General received but one dollar more than he [illegible] in his country."

Mr. Haralson, Democrat, opposed the amendment of Mr. J. W. Davis, because he thought Washington was the most suitable place for the residence of the officer commanding in chief, and the office itself was necessary.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Democrat, observed that it was owing to the gallantry and achievements of General Scott that they were now enabled to sit there in safety to legislate him out of office. He flattered himself that there was no danger of the proposition being adopted; but he would entreat those gentlemen who were disposed to favor it, to bear in mind what the country owed to this distinguished officer."

The question was then taken on Mr. J. W. Davis's amendment, and it *was rejected*. Mr. J. W. Davis then offered an amendment to *reduce the pay* of the major general to $250 a month; *but this amendment was also rejected*.

Thus terminated the memorable Congressional attack of 1844 on General Scott. We doubt if the Senatorial attack of 1852 will be fruitful of more important advantages to the Democratic party.

THE DOLLAR STANDARD.

The Democrats seem to be hard run for artillery to use against "Old Chippewa." They seem desirous of reducing every thing to the dollar standard, and would estimate a soldier's services to his country as they would an old hat or a pair of shoes. We know not by what better name to call the statement of General Scott's salaries, than the Democratic Price Current. They would ascertain, in current coin, the market price of a battle. Chippewa at one price, Chapultepec at another, and the capture of the capital of Montezuma at another still.—They then cast up their figures and gravely come to the conclusion that Gen. Scott has been paid, and has no further claim upon the country. The old fashion has grown obsolete. Victories used to be estimated by their political and military results, and the debt which the country owes to her devoted and gallant sons, the which only a never-ending gratitude could repay. That was the scale of things when Marlborough baffled the ambitious projects and defeated the victorious arms of the French tyrant—when Wellington defeated and Washington established the liberties of mankind. But men have grown more clever—the times have advanced. Democracy has spread its wings, and with the flood of new ideas, our opinions have passed away. Patriotism now has become mere brokerage, the Democracy would regard a soldier's pay as mere blood-money, and would rate a soldier's life as they would that of a calf or a chicken. Public gratitude from this time forth is to pass away. From the settlement of a soldier's accounts all rights are cancelled.

But how is this? Men may differ about the price of things. If Scott's military services are worth only a certain amount of money, what was the money value of the great services of Washington? How many dollars, in short, has the revolutionary war been worth to America? A Yankee Democrat knows but one criterion of excellency, one test of value, and it will serve equally for all transactions. It never slides, or changes, but is fixed as the tide. Does he want a General for the armies?—He takes out his pencil and in five minutes will tell you the market price and what he is willing to give for such a commodity. And so it is with their lawyers, a merchant's clerk, a pair of trousers, a horse, a dog, or a wife.—Every thing flows before his Mammon, his one and eternal god. Even in love, where the miser even is sometimes betrayed into an extravagance, his genius does not desert him. He looks for a woman on the principles of a slave-holder—for the very cash she brings. In this mercenary state of things, it is no matter of surprise that there should be found men who will tear the chaplet from the soldier's brow, to pay him back in pence.—*Cincinnati Times*.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

At a Locofoco meeting held recently in Springfield, Illinois, one Mr. Harris undertook to demolish Gen. Scott's pretensions to the Presidency. This famous Major exposed and charged quite extensively. A gentleman who was present gives the following account of the performance:—

"He worked for a full hour trying to agonize a eulogy of this Purse of New Hampshire, and found it didn't take so well as slapping and snarling *upbraiding* fashion at the whole transactions of Scott. And at it he went, harder and harder—and, while swelling, like the frog in the fable, in fancied superiority of mind and soul over Winfield Scott—he heartfully asked—"Is there any one here who can tell *where was Scott?* when the country was all agitation and excitement on the Slavery question, and on the eve of being rent asunder." Ay *where was Scott?* Just then a voice from below resounded toward the speaker and the platform—"AT A UNION MEETING IN CASTLE GARDEN, WHERE HE PLEDGED HIS LIFE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION—THERE'S WHERE HE WAS." I tell you, sirs, this answer to the infamous question, at that time, when a false assertion was trying to be made, set them all in a flutter like so many shot pigeons."

The St. Louis Republican is of opinion that Gen. Scott, on the occasion alluded to was in quite as good a place, too, as Gen. Pierce occupied, when he alone of fourteen or fifteen candidates failed to answer Mr. Robert G. Scott's inquiry as to his opinion of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Memphis Eagle.

The annual statement of the sugar trade of New Orleans for the year ending the 1st instant shows that the number of sugar houses in the State of Louisiana is 1,474, two-thirds of which are operated by steam-power. The total product for the year was 256,547 hogsheads. The disposition of the year's yield was: Exported coastwise, 61,500 hogsheads; taken for the West, 150,000; taken for refining and the city trade, 25,000.

The Boston Traveller says: We understand that Mr. Hale accepts the nomination of the Pittsburg Convention, although he has not written, and perhaps will not write, a formal letter of acceptance. He will take the field in person, to speak against both the old parties.

Had the Whigs adopted the two-thirds rule, they never would have made a nomination at all.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Perhaps so. The democrats established the two-thirds rule and made next to no nomination at all.—*Louisville Journal.*

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

We greatly regret that it was out of our power to be present at the political discussion at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon last, between Col. Person, the Democratic Elector for this District, and James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, Assistant Elector for Cumberland. Mr. Banks, in the absence of Gen. Winslow, the Whig Elector, represented him on the occasion, at the request of the members of the party here. He acquitted himself most ably and successfully, taking up the different propositions advanced by his opponent, and refuting them, we are informed, to the entire satisfaction of his friends, if not to the inward conviction of his foes. Mr. Person led off the discussion in a speech about an hour and a half long. We cannot speak of it, because we were not at the Court House during its delivery. We know but little of its manner or matter.—All that we do know concerning it is, that Mr. P. alluded to the course pursued by the Fayetteville Observer and the Herald prior to the Whig Convention, and read extracts from both papers to prove an inconsistency, if not a hostility to General Scott on the part of both.

So far as we are concerned, we are getting used to this warfare. But for fear that some persons might forget it, we will repeat for the hundredth time that we have never said that we would not support Gen. Scott—that his position after the nomination, and the adoption of the platform, was good enough for any Southern man, and that he was beyond all comparison, a more distinguished, smarter, sounder, practical, honest man, than Franklin Pierce, who is a sort of a Van Buren, No. 2, a mere man of straw. If it is necessary we stand prepared to repeat this over again.

We happened in while Mr. Banks was speaking, and left with regret. He handled his case well.

Questions adroitly put sometimes overcome the force of an argument, and oft times confuse the speaker and interrupt the thread of his discourse. Mr. Person tried this experiment with Jemany, and will admit, we think, that he was foiled. Mr. Banks happily answered each question, and placed the laugh on the other side. Thus Mr. B. brought Giddings on the stand as a witness.

Col. P. Aint it a fact Giddings an abolitionist?

Banks. Yes! one of the rankest sort. (Laugh from the Democracy.) *But he is doing his best for Pierce.*

We would extend the remarks, but on the eve of going to press, space and time only allow us to say that the discussion was conducted fairly, pleasantly, and we presume satisfactorily to the friends of each speaker. The Whigs were more than satisfied. They were gratified.

Wilmington Herald.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, SEPT. 8.

CONSIDER THESE THINGS.

Before this time, if the members of the different Whig and Locofoco organizations have done what they undertook to do, you, the people, have at your fireside the means of coolly and calmly comparing the two Presidential candidates. Laces of the two opposing candidates are or should be in the hands of all, and, for the sake of any partial comparison, we are willing to allow to our opponents the full benefit of all they can or can claim in behalf of General Pierce. We are willing to admit that he is a fair lawyer, a good neighbor, and a clever fellow as the world goes; that he was respected as a man in the United States Senate without distinguishing himself, and that he went to Mexico for the purpose of fighting, from which he was prevented by a series of untoward accidents and mishaps. We ask you, farmers, mechanics, and workingmen of Michigan, to turn from this spectacle and read the story of Gen. Scott's career and public services, and compare it in point of brilliancy, of well-timed time, and of solute and practical utility, with that of his competitor. Look upon both, not as partisans, but as patriots, statesmen, and useful citizens. In order to do this, it will not be necessary to ask the aid of politicians upon either side.—They have their private ends to gain, their axes to grind to subserve, and throw out of him of them to whom you would be likely to apply are candidates or expectants of office, and would be very likely to be governed in what they might say to you, by political and personal considerations. Most of you, of all parties who love their country, and who take pride in her past glorious history, and her prospective greatness, do not require to be told who General Scott is; you are familiar with the leading incidents of his eventful life, and you have been familiar with them from childhood. You learned them when children over the winter's fire; in your histories, ever which you have pondered in the school-room, or from the lips of your sires or grand-parents who fought in youth and manhood by his side, and helped to carry the flag of their country in honor to victory over the broken grounds of battle-fields, in the dark and bloody hours when true men *faint not*; we call upon you at this time to refresh your memories by a renewed perusal of his history, which has been for forty years the history of his country, and when you have done so, to ask yourselves what party has ever done for you that you should desert such a man for a mere politician.

The Louisville Democrat says: Slavery is a moral wrong, the fugitive slave law contrary to humanity—are Abolition premises. These are the fulcrum by which they expect to overthrow the institution. If they can extort this concession, then they have gained a point.

Prentice thus replies: The Louisville Democrat says that the doctrine of the moral wrong of slavery is one of the Abolition premises, a part of the fulcrum by which the abolitionists expect to overthrow the institution. We should like to know whether the Democrat can deny that this doctrine, which goes to constitute the fulcrum of the Abolitionists, is Gen. Pierce's doctrine. If Gen. P. declared in his New Boston speech, as his own organ, the Union Democrat, said he did, that "the introduction of slavery into this country was against the moral sense of the whole world," was not this an admission and a strong affirmation of the moral wrong of slavery? Has not Gen. Pierce, according to our neighbor, aided in the construction of a fulcrum whereon the Abolitionists may operate for the subversion of Southern institutions?

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 4th inst. Our Telegraphic communication only gives an account of the markets, as follows:

Liverpool Markets, Sept. 4.—A small business has been doing in cotton at firm rates; sales of the last three days 24,000 bales, and of the week 50,850 bales. The quotations are, fair Orleans 6¼d., middling 5⅝d.; fair Mobile 6¼d., middling 5⅝d.; fair uplands 6d., middling 5¼d. Speculators took 13,000 bales, and exporters 5,450 bales. The stock is 617,400 bales, and the week's imports 27,450 bales.

Important from Peru.—Intelligence has been received in this city, by the last steamer from the Isthmus, of a character which indicates a determination upon the part of the Peruvian Government to make good its claim, by force of arms if need be, to the Lobos Islands.

Immediately on receipt of despatches at Lima, 31st July, sent by the Peruvian Minister at Washington, the Council of State, it is said, clothed the Executive with extraordinary powers. One steamer and two ships of war were sent to the Lobos Islands, and three more were to be sent immediately after. Gen. Destua was at the Island, with a force of 300 men.

The English steamer Lima, that left on the 11th of August, landed 515 men, well officered, at Payta, on the 14th. They would leave the next day in the steamer Bimac for Lobos Islands. Orders had been given to station 2,000 men at Lambayeque (coast opposite Lobos Islands.) The Lobos Islands would be strongly fortified, everything being prepared for doing so.

Joaquin J. de Osma, brother of the present Peruvian Minister, arrived in the Illinois, Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, to treat upon the Lobos question.

New York Express.

The account current General Scott has with the country, if the late resolution of the Senate had been properly answered, would stand pretty much in this wise:

The U. S. in account with Gen. Winfield Scott.

A series of brilliant strokes on the frontier in 1812, Lundy's Lane included,	A Capt's or Col.'s pay.
Services among the Cherokees,	A General's pay.
Services in the Black Hawk war,	A General's pay.
Services in the Florida war,	A General's pay.
Bloodless services in Nullification times, 1832,	A General's pay.
Services on the Canada frontier,	A General's pay.
Services in Mexico, in the Aztec-took war, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, La Garita, City of Mexico,	A General's pay. A Receipt. A Court Martial.

National Intelligencer.

SCENE AT AN OHIO DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD, SEPTEMBER 10.

Gen. Cass and Senator Douglas addressed the Democracy in Kenny's Hall this afternoon.

At the close of Gen. Cass's speech, Mr. George Witherell, a prominent Democrat who goes for Scott, respectfully asked the speaker if Gen. Pierce ever voted in favor of Harbor appropriations when in Congress. Hisses and cries of "Put him out!"

Gen. C. asked if the questioner was a Whig?

Mr. W. replied that he was a Democrat.

Gen. Cass then responded in substance that General Pierce when in the House and Senate represented a State that was not to such appropriations, and he voted against them in accordance with the views of his constituents, but this was no certain indication that he would veto a bill making harbor appropriations.

At this point Mr. Witherell was violently seized by no less than three Democratic officers of the Peace, and roughly pitched out of the Democratic Assembly!

Gen. Cass had boasted much of the Democratic doctrine of equal rights, and the gross outrage on Democrat Witherell for asking a civil question was a *striking* illustration.

One of the Natural Allies.—Some of the Northern "natural allies" have queer notions, which they give expression to in a very significant manner. The following, from the Berlin (Wisconsin) Mercury, a paper in full communion with the Democracy of that State, thus alludes to the object to be accomplished by the election of Pierce and King:

"The Fugitive Slave law is the law of the land, and in full force. It is to be deplored, *and is to be repealed*. But how? By electing Pierce and King. Will not Wisconsin prove true to herself? Has she not faithful and able champions in the halls of the nation? Has she not placed Dodge and Walker in the Senate, and Doty and Durkee in the House of Representatives? Who doubts their integrity and patriotism? And if their seats become vacant during the Presidential term of Pierce and King, have we not equally as true and able to fill them? There is no finality to the Fugitive Slave law; *there can be none until it is no longer a law.*—The liberty of speech cannot be suppressed, and *that hideous law will not escape debate until it is repealed or deprived of its fangs.*"

So much for one "natural ally!" Such arguments should be properly appreciated by the Southern public.

Mr. Henry W. Bishop, who has just been nominated by the "National Democrats" of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, was run a little more than a year ago as the Democratic and Freesoil candidate for Congress, and defeated.—The Freesoilers declare that he did more to elect Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate than any other man in the whole State.—*National Intelligencer.*

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was "one of the few. Such a jewel of a Christian. You cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try."

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "Why they are in a weak place," replied the latter.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

Broadway, Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, presented a spectacle the sight of which would probably more impress a stranger, or a resident long an absentee, with the growth and grandeur of this metropolis, than any numerals or statistics brought home to senses more accurate than those of the eye. The street, as far as the eye could reach, and farther, too, from the Battery to Union Square, was double lined with the ascending and descending columns of omnibuses, but from the head of Wall street to the Park, and from Chambers street to Canal, the *jam* of intermingled carts, vehicles, equipages, &c., was such that to advance or retreat was exceedingly difficult, and often impossible. Fulton street was pouring out its volumes; Chatham street was disgorging, too; Chambers street was crossing and re-crossing; Canal street was running over. *Vent* seemed to be found after Canal was passed; but a fire company on parade, with a band of music in full blast, so obstructed the ascending and descending columns of omnibuses, that the *vent* was stopped where the fire company was.

To crown all, at this hour, when Labor is striking off from its task,—when the day's work of the journeyman and apprentice is over—when the Merchant, and the Clerk, often, too, beat a retreat, then a sudden shower of rain was coming down, and the bystanders, who could not find places in or on the omnibuses, were hovering under the awnings, and in the doorposts; so that Broadway, on the sidewalks and in the horse-paths, seemed one continuous mass of human beings. Lady was caught with flourishing hat and flaunting ribbons; beau was ducked with white pantaloons and gossamer cravat. Labor, in slouched hat, coat and vest off, with unsuspendered pantaloons, threatening to part from slightly projecting thighbones, and leave the wearer in nearly all the nudity of nature, was side by side—nay, in apparently affectionate conjunction—with costly silk and satin, and dashing embroidery. The hairy arm of Labor certainly was in public conjunction with the delicately formed and jewelled naked arm of woman. Happy were all, if not that they were in such close contiguity, certainly that they were under the friendly roof of the same omnibus, which protected them from the common drenching shower.—When the rain is beginning to pour as the side streets leading to Broadway, toward evening, are throwing out the *ci devant* visiters, there is no shelter sought so greedily, and no retreat for which one is so thankful, as the omnibus that takes one far up town, and delivers, dry and clean, one to one's own family and home, even if homely, welcome.

Now, when it is borne in mind that Broadway, the lower part of it, is the tunnel into which runs the more than half a million of human beings, that do business there in some form or other, from New Jersey on one side to Long Island and Staten Island on other sides, and that this is the tunnel, too, of that mass of human beings that earn their living down town, but *live* up town, above Bleecker street into Yorkville and Harlem, it is easy to imagine, even if one has never seen, what a spectacle all this moving mass of humanity must present, about and after six o'clock, when it is nearly all quitting work to get home. The mighty tide of the tunnel is *up town*, but the down town tide for Staten Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., is not inconsiderable. There is the *cross tide*, too, which sweeps across Fulton st., Chambers st., and other streets, and more confounds the confusion. These streams are all rushing, all commingling, and the only wonder is that the *drops* of water in them, thus commingling, can ever be separated again for their respective destinations. The resignation, the patience of the omnibus driver, taught by long experience how mutile is anything but resignation, shows him, when almost inextricably entangled in the network of the street, to be the true philosopher. Indeed, all are philosophers then, from the poor drudge of a horse, untroubled with thinking save but to the twitch of the rein, or the chatter of his driver, to the just now hurrying and struggling tenants of the omnibus, who have wonderful to say, to press, as if by some magical change of man, suddenly subsided into silent statues, breathing mummies, or, in more vulgar phrase, live-packed herring.

We cannot, perhaps, account for, till we reflect well, what has of late trebled and quadrupled this mass of humanity in Broadway. The Railroads that now run into the country in all directions have caused much of it. There is all Jersey City, and much of Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, New Brunswick, and other towns, rushing home by rails toward dark. There is much of Westchester County, and not a little of Fairfield County, in Connecticut, going home about the same hour, on the New Haven Railroad. Then, again, the Hudson River Railroad carries off its crowds to Yonkers, Tarrytown, Peekskill, &c., on to 60 miles and more. So on the Harlem and Long Island Roads. It has become a very common thing to live from 16 to 60 miles off, now, on the lines of fleet Railroads, and to come in and go out of New York about every day. These great *viaducts* bring in and carry out these streams that overwhelm Broadway. Why, Albany is now our own suburb, and so is Troy, only four hours off, a pleasure afternoon drive in a vehicle. You can take a cup of coffee and a roll here now, (the French breakfast) and be in Saratoga in 5½ or 6 hours, in season for the other French breakfast, the *dejeuner a la fourchette*. The whole North River has, of a sudden, on both sides, become a New York pleasure ground. So of Long Island Sound, especially on the Connecticut side. These Railroads carry us out and in so quickly, and scarcely losing us any time, have burst the bounds of the city, as it were, and stretched it out in *villas*, pleasure grounds, parks, gardens, little tiny farms. New Jersey east, the North River and Connecticut west, are all in our embrace now. To supply the demands of this new order of things, eating houses for ladies as well as for gentlemen have lately arisen. The Poughkeepsie Miss thinks nothing of coming down here in the morning a shopping, dining at Taylor's, and going home in the afternoon. The West Point *belle* that wants only a ribbon flits over the Hudson, and is in New York in a twinkling, and home even to a dinner again, if she wills.

It is obvious to every one, from the Broadway spectacles alone, that in population, wealth, magnificence and splendour, this city has amazingly increased within five years. From the *foci* here, we can judge of the outspreading rays elsewhere. In all probability, this growth is to go on *in* a yet greater proportion for five years to come; certainly to go on, if no destructive foreign wars arrest that growth. What is to be done with the people crowding to the lower part of Broadway,—how they are to get *in* the tunnel in the morning, and *out* of it in the evening,—is a problem we can't solve; but it must be solved, nevertheless, and very shortly, too, else the stream will come to a dead stand, and there will be a flood.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Hon. James A. Pearce, Senator from Maryland, has written a letter to a Whig Convention in that State, from which we extract the following paragraphs. Our readers will recollect that Senator Pearce was one of the most efficient advocates of the Compromise.

"It happened to me to know at an early day that General Scott was a decided advocate of the measures commonly called the Compromise acts, which passed Congress in 1850. I had an interview with him on the evening of the day when the Texas boundary bill passed the Senate, and I can never forget the exultation with which he hailed the passage of that bill, which he declared to be the necessary forerunner of all the other measures of the series. The passage of the one bill he considered as the guarantee of the success of all the rest; and he expressed to me the liveliest gratification at the prospect of satisfying the just demands of every section of the Union, and restoring that harmony among all which was so essential to the peace and prosperity of the whole country. These opinions he has repeatedly expressed with the frankness which belongs to his nature, and he has accepted fully and unreservedly the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency. How any candid and unprejudiced man can distrust his fidelity it is difficult for me to conceive.

"Of this I am sure, that if the people should honor him and themselves by calling him to the Chief Magistracy, they will find him faithful to every guaranty of the Constitution, earnest and honest in the endeavor to execute all the laws of the land, ever mindful of the honor of the country and true to its best interests, just to his friends, forbearing and generous to his opponents, scorning all improper influences, and yielding to the counsels of his personal and political friends just such weight as a sound, honest, impartial judgment should allow to them."

Gen. Scott as an Orator.—The editor of the Lowell Journal, who was an officer under General Scott's command in Mexico, says:

"It is not an uncommon thing for Gen. Scott to make a brief, terse, and eloquent address to his men on the battle field. On such occasions he is extremely happy, and the earnest and feeling with which he speaks shows that his whole heart is in what he says. Many of these addresses might be cited. After the fall of Chapultepec he rode up the hill, where our soldiers were shooting down the Mexicans, after they were taken prisoners or had surrendered. He closed a feeling address, in which he dissuaded them in the moment of triumph, from doing an act that had the appearance of inhumanity, with these words: "Deeds like yours are recorded in history. Be humane and generous, my boys, you are victorious. I will get down on my bended knees to God for you to night."

Some of his answers to the Mexican Commander-in-chief were brief and to the point. The night before the battle of Chepultepec Santa Anna sent word to Scott, that unless he surrendered in four hours he would show him no quarters!—Gen. Scott sent back that he found his (Santa Anna's) quarters so far very good, and that he should take possession of the rest of them without asking him to show them to him! Again, when the troops were about entering the Capitol, Santa Anna sent to Scott for his terms. The latter's reply was—"I have no answer to give and no question to ask." It was a time for action and not for parley.

"Gen. Scott was educated to the bar, and on ordinary occasions (off the field,) he speaks rather slowly, and with great deliberation, as well as with great eloquence. His different speeches before the Court of Inquiry in the National Palace in Mexico, were admirable specimens of his oratory and eloquence. Indeed there was something akin to moral sublimity in that scene—the great Captain of the age and conqueror of Mexico, a prisoner, as it were, in the capitol of the country he had conquered, and on the very theatre of his brilliant victories—which invested his appearance before that tribunal with a degree of thrilling interest never equalled or witnessed on ordinary occasions."

The Locofoco papers charge General Scott with "cowardice," "dishonor," "nativism," and "incompetency," and we now see that over in Indiana he has been *burnt in effigy*.

They ought to have wrapped the effigy in the American flag, which he waved on ten battlefields, and burned them both together, while the band in attendance struck up "God save the Queen."

Chicago Journal.

If General Scott's military achievements were not so dazzling, his civil qualifications would be more conspicuously apparent.—As a soldier he has acquired glory enough for a whole battallion of generals, and his civil services would furnish surplus capital enough for a dozen such statesmen as General Pierce.—*Albany Journal.*

The Mails.—The cars now run daily on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, leaving this city at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at 10 o'clock, P. M. By this arrangement we receive the Northern mail about one day later than heretofore. It is, however, we understand only a temporary arrangement. We are not able to say when the daily mail west will commence. The Southern mail now closes at 9 o'clock, A. M. instead of at 12 M.—*Ral. Post.*

Mr. N. Hawthorne, the distinguished novelist, has written a biography of Gen. Pierce. The Washington Union, in announcing yesterday the publication of the book, says it "is as pleasant reading as the *best* of the author's romances!"

National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Found drowned, on the morning of the 31st ult. in Big Rockfish, near McNeill's Bridge, Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. Jesse B. Wiggins. She was the mother of [illegible] children, all of which are living, the youngest being between three or four months of age. In the afternoon of the day previous, slight irregularity of [illegible] observed by a member of the family, by one or two sisters, which however attracted but little notice at the time. After taking supper as usual, she retired to rest with her infant, whose [illegible] attention before 3 o'clock, in the morning, when an ineffectual search was made by the mother until daylight, when her footprints were traced about [illegible] creek—the point at which she entered the stream being shallow, [illegible] passible a short distance in the water, [illegible] it suddenly became deep. [illegible] appeared uniformly cheerful [illegible] her disposition, and was of [illegible] industrious habits. It is presumed [illegible] other cause existed for the [illegible] currence, than that she was [illegible] to the fatal deed under the influence of partial insanity.

Cumberland Co., N. C., Sept. 15, 1852.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RATTLESNAKES.

Mr. Sampson B. Tomlinson, living near Alfordsville, Robeson county, came out on a hunt last Thursday, and commenced barking near a large pile of wood, of it lying under ground. Mr. T. approached the place and found a number of small snakes and one large one, led under the root. The [illegible] dog and the approach of Mr. T. caused the small snakes to [illegible] their den. Searching [illegible] ered the old one within [illegible] den. He shot her [illegible] four feet in length, and [illegible] After killing the old [illegible] sistance and dislodging [illegible] there appeared a family [illegible] numbering twenty-three, [illegible] —the young measuring [illegible] eighteen inches. Total [illegible] all.

On the Destiny of Cuba.—A member of Congress [illegible] mer, a very wealthy and [illegible] ard, formerly of Cuba, [illegible] General O'Donnell, who [illegible] a movement such as that [illegible] now, but might have [illegible] ed as long ago as 1850. [illegible] said, now watchful, and [illegible] emergencies in regard to [illegible] the island, and that the [illegible] and military aid, to [illegible] England and France. But [illegible] Spanish Government was [illegible] the island must after a fair [illegible] to Spain, and that contiguity [illegible] cial interest must in time [illegible] island with the United States [illegible] fore that could happen the [illegible] devastated, laid waste, and [illegible] ants of European blood [illegible] pelled: for as soon as it [illegible] dent that the island could [illegible] held by Spain, against the [illegible] at any reasonable rate of annual [illegible] the Government would proclaim [illegible] all the slaves, and put them in possession of the arsenal, with all the [illegible] tary stores.

The slaves in Cuba can [illegible] ly any comparison with the [illegible] humanized slaves of the United [illegible] They are of new importation, [illegible] part, and are barbarous and [illegible] having no sympathies with the [illegible] mixed race, would take upon [illegible] alike an unsparing and [illegible]

A little more filibustering [illegible] of our people, and a little [illegible] imprudence on the part of [illegible] would bring about the state of [illegible] portrayed.—*New York Express.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The Republic contains the [illegible] scene which occurred at a [illegible] the opening of the Metropolitan [illegible] New York:

"There were loud calls for a speech, but Mr. Douglas said that he was on his way home from Washington, to [illegible] political contest, and he came [illegible] to engage in that contest, and [illegible] not, therefore, in an assembly [illegible] there were men of all shades of [illegible] enter upon a speech.

"He was exceedingly grateful, however, for the enthusiastic reception [illegible] to him, which was some compensation [illegible] the toils of public life. The last session of Congress, at which the public business has been despatched—loud and [illegible] laughter)—at any rate which was [illegible] attending to the business of the [illegible] —(still louder laughter and [illegible] —well, if we did nothing, the country ought to thank us for what we did [illegible] (cheers and laughter again)—[illegible] thankful for our adjournment—(more hearty cheers, with the [illegible] ed.) After repeating his thanks, and an apology for Gen. Cass, the Senator sat down, when the assembly dispersed.

Public sentiment in condemnation of the proceedings of Congress at its last session, could not have been more forcibly expressed in a speech of half a day's duration.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We trust that Congress may [illegible] some benefit from these expressions of public sentiment. Mr. Venable, [illegible] its prominent Democratic members, and a gentleman of high honor, has declared Congress the most corrupt body of men in the face of the earth. The National Intelligencer says that such declarations as these are but the echo of a sentiment which was frequently and openly expressed before the close of the last session, "not that Congress was literally the most corrupt body on earth, but that its integrity was not of that brightness and purity as of the olden time, which no man could dare approach with suggestions of offices addressed to personal interests of members."—*Richmond Repub.*

The best thing the Whigs can do with Scott is to put on his feathers and epaulettes, and send him round with a hand organ.—*New Haven Reg.*

Hand-organ grinders do not succeed now-a-days without the Monkey. [illegible] know whether or not you will [illegible] act in that capacity for General [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. W. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.

1. GEORGE W. BAXTER.
2. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.
3. JOHN W. CAMERON.
4. RALPH GORRELL.
5. HENRY K. NASH.
6. M. W. RANSOM.
7. JOHN WINSLOW.
8. E. E. SATTERTHWAITE.
9. DAVID A. BARNES.

Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been urged against Gen. Pierce. He (Scott) is the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and whole army amounting to 7000 prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."

Nashville Gazette, Aug. 14, 1852.

The above statement of the [illegible] in the same conspicuous [illegible] precisely the same prin[illegible] publishes an extract [illegible] of April 27, 1852. [illegible] keep it there as long as [illegible] the Observer is so pub[illegible]

[illegible] of men actually surrender[illegible] Scott on the occasion referred [illegible]dition, was 293, instead of [illegible] *thirty!*

[illegible]ATION.—Gen. John Winslow, [illegible] for Elector, will address [illegible]zens at the following places:

[illegible]n, Robeson, Oct. 4th.
[illegible] Store, " " 9th.
[illegible]own, Bladen, " 11th.
[illegible] Grove, Sampson, " 15th.

[illegible]ppointments will be published [illegible] determined upon.

W. Cameron, Esq., the Whig [illegible] the Third District, will address

[illegible], Montgomery, Tuesday, Oct. 5th.
[illegible]rie, Stanly, Friday, " 8th.
[illegible]ord, Cabarrus, Saturday, " 9th.
[illegible]adison, Lincoln, Monday, " 11th.
[illegible]dins, Gaston, Tuesday, " 12th.
[illegible]harlotte, Meck'g, Wednesday " 13th.
[illegible]ipton, Union, Friday, " 15th.
[illegible]sboro', Anson, Saturday, " 16th.
[illegible]ingham, Rich'd Tuesday, " 19th.
[illegible]rage, Moore, Tuesday, " 26th.

[illegible] MEETING.—A great mass meeting [illegible] be held at Centre, in Stanly [illegible] the 6th of Oct. next. Many [illegible] speakers are expected. Par[illegible] next.

[illegible] Mass Meeting will be held at [illegible] on Oct. 11th, to which all [illegible] of the neighboring counties are

[illegible]LLE MEETING.—We learn [illegible]sbury Watchman and Char[illegible] that the meeting at Statesville [illegible] and 10th was attended by [illegible]ds. Gov. Morehead, [illegible] Gen. Young and Messrs. [illegible]Strudwick and Watkins, were

[illegible]ING.—The Mass Meeting to [illegible]ro on the 25th inst. has [illegible] consequence of the [illegible] be held at Kenansville

[illegible] Convention was held at [illegible] 16th inst., which nomi[illegible] N. Hyden as the Whig can[illegible]ss, in the 24 District. [illegible] ticket.

[illegible] the Wilmington papers [illegible] the Democratic candidate [illegible] District, in his speech [illegible]ted from this paper and [illegible] Herald to prove inconsis[illegible]ty and unsoundness on [illegible]. We suppose that Col. [illegible]ers by reading the [illegible] paper which for some [illegible] conducted the editorial [illegible]ation and its co-laborers [illegible]ocalism.

[illegible] a Democrat in the ser[illegible] surprise us, we should [illegible] that a gentleman should [illegible]h conduct. For Col. [illegible] very well that this [illegible] willingness to support [illegible] by the Convention, [illegible] Convention were un[illegible]d to the Compromise [illegible] this, it ill becomes [illegible]cuse us of inconsist[illegible] unsoundness. His [illegible] other will only prove [illegible] of the facts or an in[illegible] them.

[illegible] subject we will say, [illegible] Scott had *not* taken [illegible] of the Compromise, we [illegible] bound to support him in [illegible] at least. His South[illegible]ation, and his long life [illegible] his country, would have [illegible] support in preference [illegible] Freesoiler.

[illegible]TION.—The regular Loco[illegible] of an election by the [illegible] votes. Three Whigs [illegible] elected to Congress, [illegible] five Democrats. [illegible] Loco, by a small

CORRECTION.—A correspondent in Surry county writes us that Dr. R. H. Parks is the Whig Senator elect from Iredell county, and not Geo. E. Davidson, as stated in the Observer and other State papers. Also, that Richard Gwyn is the name of one of the Whig Commoners from Surry and Yadkin, instead of Jas. Guinn, as published.

Mr. S. V. Simons is the Whig Commoner from Montgomery instead of Zebedee Russell as heretofore published.

The list of members may be otherwise incorrect. We copied it, without particular examination, from the Democratic papers, supposing it to be the official list as furnished to the Raleigh Standard.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—A few weeks ago, we noticed the outrageous squandering of the public lands, by the Democratic party, as shown by an official report upon the subject. A speech of Mr. Chase, Locofoco Senator from Ohio, at the late session of Congress presents some facts which demand the attention of the people of the South.

We learn from Mr. Chase, whose speech was made in advocacy of further grants to Ohio, that there have been granted to the State of Ohio, for Colleges, Schools, Internal Improvements, &c., 2,272,858 acres of land. To Indiana, for the same purposes, 3,267,460 acres. To Illinois, for the same, 6,636,767 acres. To Missouri, for the same, 3,241,206 acres. To Iowa, for the same, 2,713,595 acres. These five States, then, have received *as free gifts* from the Federal Government, 17,333,886 acres of land, worth about $20,000,000 at the Government price. The other new States have received similar gifts; and at the last session even, immense quantities of land were similarly disposed of.

North Carolina has received *no* such assistance.

These are plain facts, which deserve the earnest consideration of our people. They plainly show the ruinous policy of the Democratic party upon this subject hitherto, and by that policy we must judge of their conduct in the disposition of the immense quantities of land yet remaining. Indeed, there can be no doubt of the future policy of that party. It is clearly committed by the Baltimore Platform *against* a distribution among all the States. It is clearly committed by the party in Congress in favor of a distribution among the *five States*.

Now is this policy right? Leaving out of the question the fact that the lands originally belonged to the old States, is it fair that the patronage of the Federal Government should be bestowed upon the new States to the exclusion and to the serious injury of the old States? Is it right that the power of the Federal Government should be devoted by the Democratic party to the increase of the anti-slavery and the depreciation of the slavery interest in the Union?

These facts *must* commend themselves to the attention of the people of North Carolina. Our people are leaving us for the North West. We are in want of Rail Roads, Plank Roads, canals and river improvements to prevent this emigration and to secure an increase of prosperity and power. So long as the Democratic party is continued in power these objects cannot be effected. For it is difficult for us to compete with the natural advantages and resources of the West and it is impossible for us to rival them when the power of the Federal Government is added to their fertility, and Colleges, Schools, Rail Roads and Plank Roads are built for the new States at our expense.

WHIG ARGUMENTS.

A whig, writing about a Scott meeting in Pennsylvania, describes the following as one of the attractions of the occasion:

"An immense soup bowl," on wheels, containing a band, glee club, with flags, banners, and three or four Locomotives, left here, drawn by six gray horses, for Washington, Pennsylvania, followed by a wagon sixty feet long, containing some one hundred delegates, drawn by thirty-one elegant horses, each bearing a flag with the name of one of the States."

This is a sad degeneracy exhibited in this sort of disgusting whig frivolity. The whig creed is now typified by a soup bowl, and General Scott's deservings and capacities proved by "four locomotives." No wonder Mr. Webster can find no inspiration in such a theme as this.

Rich. Union.

The Editor of the Union whose lively sensibilities are so shocked by the use of a soup-bowl-shaped carriage, should have been present at the late Locofoco jubilee here, when the democratic "creed was typified" by a Rooster, and Gen. Pierce's "deservings, and capacities proved" by the said rooster attempting to crow over a *tied coon!*

Doubtless the soft-hearted Editor would have been afflicted to the weeping point, by the sight of such "sad degeneracy exhibited in this sort of disgusting (democratic) frivolity." More especially, as whilst one of the orators on the occasion was pouring forth the vials of his wrath upon the coon and exhorting the rooster to flap his wings and crow over him, the coon burst his bonds and shortened the chicken's existence—by a head.

The Carolinian must excuse us from replying to its long-winded vindications of an unfounded attack upon Gen. Scott. The circumstances are already sufficiently known to the public.

The allusion to an article in the Observer copied from the North American sufficiently explains itself even by the Carolinian's own statement. If the Editor will not see the difference we can't help it. We have no time to waste in the instruction of so dull a scholar.

LETTER FROM MR. GRAHAM.—We publish below the letter from Gov. Graham in reply to certain questions by the "Southern Rights" party of Alabama. It will doubtless meet with the hearty approbation of the people of North Carolina.

HILLSBORO', N. C., Aug 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter propounding a series of interrogatories, at the instance of the Southern Rights Convention, of the State of Alabama, which assembled at Montgomery on the 12th ult., has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to say, that I am by birth, education, and residence, association and interest, identified with the South. These, with my past life afford, in my opinion, a better guarantee of fidelity to all her just rights than any declarations of abstract or speculative opinions, after I have been, by a Convention of my political friends, placed before the nation as a candidate for a high station. I desire to see an end to the agitation of slavery in connection with national politics, and I believe that by a faithful adherence to the adjustment made by the Compromise of 1850, and the execution of the Law as it has been carried out by the present Executive Head of the Government, the country is destined to a repose and security on this exciting topic, such as it has not enjoyed since the agitation commenced.

While this appears to be the general state of public feeling in all sections, I can perceive neither a necessity nor utility, on the part of the South, for a discussion of the extreme cases of apprehended injury comprised in your interrogatories, as among the practical questions of the time; such was the unanimous opinion of those patriotic citizens of the South who were delegated to the Convention by which I was nominated, and who required only an acquiescence in the compromises, as a security for their rights in the present juncture; and in that opinion I concur. I shall undertake to establish no new tests of orthodoxy, to fan the flame of local excitement in the one section or the other, but if elected, will assume the power devolved on me with an impartial mind, and a purpose to maintain the integrity of the Union, upon principles just, constitutional, and liberal, towards all its parts.

I am very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM

Messrs. Thos. Williams, J. A. Elmore, &c., Committee.

P. S.—The reception of your letter in the midst of my preparations for my departure from Washington, and necessary engagements in the removal and establishment of my family at home, has occasioned a delay in its acknowledgement, which, I trust will be ascribed to no feeling of disrespect.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. JACKSON.—If Gen Jackson challenged Gen. Scott *to fight a duel*, we think that the gentleman who got up the transparency would do well to publish the letter containing such challenge, and not Gen. Scott's reply.—Our understanding of the matter, as derived from history, is, that Gen. Jackson challenged Gen. Scott, not to fight a duel, but to challenge him (Jackson) to fight a duel.

We don't think any gentleman will benefit himself in the estimation of this or any other community by charging Winfield Scott with cowardice, because everybody knows that such a charge is untrue.

A NEW TICKET.—The "Southern Rights" Democracy of Alabama have nominated Troup & Quitman for the Presidency & Vice Presidency.

Query.—If Gen. Pierce is such an ultra "Northern man with Southern feelings," how happens it that the Alabama Democracy nominate another ticket? And if the refusal of Franklin & Marcy to support Scott is evidence of his unsoundness as the Locofocos declare, is not this nomination of Troup and Quitman just as good evidence of Pierce's fire-eating?

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—If Gen. Pierce is so strong a Compromise man as his friends *here* represent him, how happens it that Messrs. Ashe, Venable, Caldwell, Ruffin and other Locofoco luminaries, who *now* denounced the Compromise as the greatest triumph of abolitionists, are supporting him?

If he is such a strong Compromise man, how happens it that Van Buren and Dix, and the Evening Post, who denounced it as the triumph of slavery, are supporting him?

These supporters of Pierce are the men, who at the North and at the South, have sought a dissolution of of the Union. Can Pierce be relied upon as a Union man?

☞ We are requested to state that "a Whig Free Barbecue will be given on Saturday of the Superior Court week of Robeson county, (October 9th,) at the Store of Mr. Hector J. McLean, near Affordsville.

Gen. Winslow, the Elector for the 7th District, and Messrs. Haigh and Banks, Assistant Electors, and the Assistant Electors for Robeson county, will be present. Come one! come all!"

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTED MAN.—The Union publishes a card from Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Md. declining to support Scott and Graham. The reason for this course is pretty well explained by "a consistent Whig" who writes to the Baltimore Patriot:

"But the question I want to ask is this: Was not Col. Jenifer an active member of the late Whig State Convention and a prominent candidate for the electoral ticket from the first district? If he had been successful in receiving the nomination, would he have come out with this card?—Would he!

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—Emerson's Tan Yard, Chatham, N. C., changed to Goldston.

The aggregate annual manufacture of first quality wine in Ohio, is 3,300,000 bottles.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF N. CAROLINA.

	1852. Kerr.	1852. Reid.	1850. Manly.	1850. Reid.
Alexander,	361	230	270	213
Anson	1088	513	1043	502
Ashe,	551	916	604	687
Bertie,	527	420	526	431
Bladen,	358	631	311	561
Brunswick,	343	271	306	260
Buncombe,	946	684	1035	649
Burke and McDowell,	1216	489	1341	344
Beaufort,	847	554	814	537
Cabarrus,	714	441	693	412
Caldwell,	690	196	640	147
Caswell,	270	1013	263	1144
Carteret,	411	332	415	361
Camden,	188	122	197	85
Cherokee,	540	551	713	236
Chowan,	249	228	281	223
Currituck,	178	603	185	457
Cumberland	783	1388	692	1340
Chatham	995	980	1149	895
Columbus,	198	443	165	451
Cleaveland,	305	870	297	820
Craven,	597	698	699	541
Davie,	490	345	577	313
Davidson,	951	746	1159	699
Duplin,	190	1072	226	1035
Edgecombe,	104	1425	88	1481
Franklin,	311	721	311	604
Gates,	363	406	397	367
Greene,	317	361	317	312
Granville,	1005	1063	984	974
Guilford,	1524	480	1772	526
Halifax,	551	541	485	536
Haywood,	368	551	508	399
Henderson,	762	340	664	272
Hertford,	360	246	270	171
Hyde,	368	408	422	316
Iredell,	1035	393	1010	279
Johnston,	773	883	698	849
Jones,	214	240	224	182
Lenoir,	267	459	255	477
Lincoln,	680	1934	690	1992
Macon,	451	432	484	390
Madison,	278	168		
Martin,	260	676	313	595
Mecklenburg,	721	1421	670	1152
Montgomery,	706	209	631	171
Moore,	615	646	671	589
New Hanover,	350	1342	278	1187
Northampton,	504	586	489	524
Nash,	84	1030	80	969
Onslow,	167	696	186	715
Orange,	1528	1796	1634	1855
Pasquotank,	456	247	390	217
Perquimons,	317	312	347	291
Pitt,	636	619	591	583
Person,	341	559	329	577
Rockingham,	956	1072	937	1107
Randolph,	1279	429	1350	379
Richmond,	624	194	689	141
Robeson	693	760	562	926
Rowan,	776	712	890	645
Rutherford,	1103	506	1009	937
Stanly,	896	80	824	66
Surry and Yadkin,	1206	1376	1017	1352
Sampson	509	905	507	853
Stokes and Forsyth,	1132	1181	1069	1152
Tyrrell,	282	114	353	131
Wake	1102	1561	979	1450
Wayne,	283	1196	224	1091
Warren,	162	697	183	689
Washington,	247	297	189	291
Wilkes,	1345	393	1373	374
Yancy,	336	694	456	632
	42,993	48,484	42,337	45,080
	42,993			
	5,491			

MARYLAND.—Our Maryland exchanges have no doubt of the success of the Whigs in that State. On Monday night last, an immense Whig meeting was held in Baltimore in honor of the battles of North Point and Chepultepec. Of the demonstration, the Sun, Locofoco neutral, says: "It exceeded any thing of the kind it has ever been our lot to witness in Monument Square."

MARRIED,

In Franklinsville, Randolph, on the 14th inst., by Thos. Rice, Esq. Mr. SPENCER M. DORSETT to Miss ATHALI KIVETT, all of the above place.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday morning last, JAMES GREEN, second son of John C. Haigh, Esq., aged 20 years.

In this place, on the 10th instant, THOMAS CAMERON, youngest son of Cannon and Harriet N. Carson, aged 2 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Near Holly Springs, Miss., on the 4th July last, after an illness of 12 days, of congestive fever, Mr. GEORGE HUNSUCKER. He has left many relatives and friends in North Carolina (of which he was a native) as well as in Mississippi, to lament his loss. He was a member of the M. E. Church for many years; was a kind husband, and an indulgent parent.—*Com.*

At the residence of Mrs. Ruthia Gibson, near Spring Hill, N. C., on the 17th ult., of cholera infantum, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of G. W. and Mary Fullard, of this county, aged one year and nine days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 15—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for W J McDiarmid, Thomas, Worth & Thomas, W Murphy, Murphy & Black, J Murphy, T Friess, Brown, Fraley & Co, McDonald & Whaley, J H & J Martine, Cook & Johnson, J Utley, J Kyle, P Taylor, R Mitchell, W Braughton, A Johnson & Co, Moss & Harris, King & Hege, Lawrence & Troy, D Gee, W McIntyre, S Boon, R Little, D & W McLaurin, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, Jones & Nicholson, S J Hinsdale.

Sept 16—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for J W Powers, J & T Waddill, Cook & Taylor, A A McKethan, Benbow Kyle & co, Steadman & Horne, S J Hinsdale, T S Lutterloh & co, Dr O Hadley, Ray & Pearce, Lawrence & Troy.

Sept 17—Steamer Southerner, with goods for J R McIntosh, Moss & Harris, Jones & Nicholson, R M Orrell, E L & T H Pemberton, A Johnson & co, S T Hawley & son, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, J H Hall, Bank of Fayetteville, F Fries, Boner & Christ, S W Melvin, Willkings & co.

Sept 18—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Hooker & Hays, J & T Waddill, Cook & Taylor, J C Hooker, T S Lutterloh, & co, B Rose & son, Benbow Kyle & co, J W Baker, H L Mayrover & co, Leete & Johnson, Lawrence & Troy, and others.

Sept 19—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for Benbow Kyle & co, J & T Waddill, C S Johnson, J W Baker, P P Johnston, A Johnson & co, S Boon, Lawrence & Troy, Hooker & Hays, R Mitchell, Cook & Taylor, H & E J Lilly.

Sept 20—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Willkings & Co, W Murphy & Co, F D Breece, Moss & Harris, J Fraily, Thomas, Worth & Thomas, J M Beasley, E L & T H Pemberton, A Johnson & Co, S Boon, R Little, Brown Fraley & Co, E C Hall, Cook & Taylor, C S Johnson, B Fries, J G & G B Lash, Hunt & Adderton, Boner & Crist, T C Pfohl, E A Vogler, J Kyle, S T Hawley & Son, H A London & Co, S J Hinsdale, J E Bryan, Cook & Johnson J Sundy, Murphy & Black, Lawrence & Troy, A Johnson & Co, S Boon, J W Baker, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, W F Moore, Benbow & Kyle, J & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 14—Brig Ansdale from Matanzas. 15—Schr Ira Brewster from New York. 16—Schrs H P Russell from Baltimore, Lillie Saunders, Liberty and Alcyona from Philadelphia, Memento from New York, Kensington, Matilda and Col Satterly from Charleston. 17—Schrs Helene and Patrick Henry from Charleston, E S Powell, Eclipse and L P Smith from N York.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	14
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11¼
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9¼	
Prime,	9¼	
Fair,	9	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	15	16
Dundee,	14	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	7
Osnaburgs,	9	10
FEATHERS—	32	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 25	
Fine,	4 00	
Scratched,	3 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 60	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		55
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	45
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10¼
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	2½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2½	2¾
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Large quantity coming in—price unchanged.

Cotton.—We quote the market firm, the home consumption keeping it rather above shippers views.

Flour has declined.

Sack Salt.—Considerable speculation in this article during the past week.

Trade in general very fair, particularly in dry goods by the wholesale. Stocks of all kinds are now very good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine.—Sales of only 500 bbls at 2 65. Tplots 2 85. Tar 1 85. Corn—stock full, demand moderate. No change in Bacon. Lard 12 to 14. Fayetteville Flour in small parcels at 4 75 to 5. Timber. Only two rafts sold, on private terms.

At New York, cotton steady and a fair demand.

At Charleston, cotton of fair quality, 11½ to 12. Corn 65 to 75.

Total receipts, 3,063,213 bales. Increase, 689,189.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Super black Beskin fancy Cassimeres; Silk plush and velvet Vestings, (some very fine;) linen, white and colored Grenadin Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats, Collars, &c.

Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found

Plain Silk Grodelrhine, and black, figured and watered Silk; rich Brocade do; plain and figured do; rich white figured do; plain white satin therene, &c.; Printed Satin Cassimeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delaines; small figured and highly colored Delaines for children; English and French Merinos; colored flannel; glazed paper; Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Colorgas and Lama Cloths; Black Bombazine, (some extra fine;) Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls, Mantillas; Gloves; Hosiery; Silk Laces; Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infant's Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.

With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers.—So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.

East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Greene Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

September 19, 1852. 27tf

The Philadelphia Florist and Horticultural Journal

IS published monthly, at One Dollar per year. Each number contains a colored plate and 32 pages. From my personal acquaintance with the editor, (R. R. Scott,) and knowing his connection with one of the first nurseries in the United States, I can with confidence recommend him as a practical gardener, highly qualified to conduct such a journal.

Having been appointed Agent, I shall be happy to receive the names of subscribers.

Enclose $1, post paid.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 20, 1852. 27-3t

MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School in Fayetteville on MONDAY, 11th Oct., 1852.

Sept. 20. 27-tf

Mrs. M. E. Horne will resume her SCHOOL, at the Lodge, on the 1st Monday in October.

Sept. 14. 26-3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is large and better than any former season.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.

Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

September, 1852. 27-2m

NEW MACKEREL.

25 BBLS. very fine new Mackerel. Also, 50 Bbls. Herring. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 20, 1852. 27-2m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is still manufacturing at his old stand, on Person Street, BOOTS AND SHOES of the best quality. He has on hand some of the best calf skins and leather which the Northern markets can afford, and in his employment two of the best workmen in the State. He does not think that their work can be excelled by any made in the State in point of durability or elegance of style. Truly thankful for past favors, he respectfully requests a continuance of the same. To those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom, he begs leave to say that no pains will be spared to give them complete satisfaction.

He has on hand a good assortment of Northern made work, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Children's Boots and shoes of all kinds, Negro Shoes of the best quality. All of which will be sold cheap for cash. Should they fail in point of workmanship, they will be repaired without charge.

NATHAN SIKES.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1852. 27-3t

FALL AND WINTER, 1852-'53.

Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of

Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods

ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over-Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill; so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.

Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-tlJ

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Daniel Sutherland *vs.* Agatha Wright and others.

IN EQUITY.

Original Bill, to Fall Term, 1852.

IT appearing by the affidavit of the complainant, that the defendant, Agatha Wright, is not an inhabitant of this State, Publication is hereby made for the said defendant to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

September 18, 1852. 27-3ot

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a new County to be made out of parts of Richmond, Robeson and Cumberland.

27-3t

FOR SALE.

A SMALL lot of superior Bacon Hams, delivered in lots to suit purchasers. Orders received through the Post Office at Fayetteville.

WILLIAM T. SMITH.

Sept. 18. 27-3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of August 1, 1852:

Joseph Burton, J Beattie, Jr., Mills Bailey, Sam'l Bateman, Margaret Baker, Sarah Bowers, Silly Bryant, John E Beckton, Misses M & E Bishop, N J Buchanan, Patsey Burnet.

S W Cashwell, J K Cherry, G J Cains, Ag't, Sarah A Chrisbang, J E McN Carter, Washington Carver.

Simon Dedman, S David.

Josiah Evans, Abel Ellis, Benj Doll.

W E Farmer, J A Fletcher, Sallie Faucette, Sarah J Gaines, S W Gibson, J G Gilchrist.

Joel Horn, J R Harris, G W Hite, Eliz'th Hutton, A B Howard, J W Heathcox.

Hugh Kelly.

Cornelius Lamb, Andrew Lutton, Charles Larson, Geo Loy.

Charles L Merryman, H Martin, J F Mason, Daniel Maxwell, Arthur McIvin, Dr H Monroe, Wm B Massey, Lucy B Morris.

J McKay, Murdock McLeod, A B McGregor, Rachel McNeill, Arch'd McLellan, Isabella McNeill, T McCullough, John S McIlwain, W T McNeill, Henry McDaniel, Nancy McLean, A N McDonald, Neill McQueen, Cath J McNeill, Dan'l McCorkadale, Dugald McDuffie, Reuben Newton, Justin R Norfleet.

Margaret Patterson, I Perkins, Wm Pool, G W Pegram, Duncan Purcell.

J G Ricly, T A Ricks, Lany H Rising, Jane Ray, Malcom Ray, Patsey Russell.

John Sug, Thos A Shepheard, T O Smith, Bryant Salmon, Wilson Sullivan, Rev W C Stout, Penny Simpson.

Andrew J Turlington, Jackson Taylor, Dr H M Turner, Josiah Taylor, W B Thompson, J W Thomas.

John Williford, W H Warren, E Whitehead, Henry Williams, Martha West.

98] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Sept. 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

30 bags prime FEATHERS.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Vol. 5th English Exchequer Reports.

Little & Brown's 9th vol. English Reports, Law and Equity.

Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15, 1852.

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop; round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope.

—ALSO—

Hollow-ware, Nails, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c.

Which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Old Rye Whiskey, old Nash Brandy, Apple Brandy, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Am. Gin. His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of

Godard Brandy,
Otard ditto,
Old London Dock ditto,
Henise ditto,
Jamaica Rum,
St. Croix ditto,
Holland Gin,
Irish Whiskey,
Cherry Brandy,
Madeira Wine, superior,
Sherry ditto, ditto,
Port ditto, some very fine,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Champaign Wine of the Bolinger and other brands, in quarts and pints,
Sparkling Hock, ditto ditto,
Peppermint Cordial.

Also, a large lot of the best and cheapest CIGARS in the place.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors;

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware; Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee;
Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar,
Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto,
Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Fancy and common Bar Soap,
Pearl and Corn Starch,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.,
Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.
Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto,
Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds,"
No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.,
No. 1 ditto, in kitts,
Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.,
Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts,
Goshen and Dairy Butter,
Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy,
Common Domestic ditto,
Old Rye Whiskey,
Rectified ditto,
Clear white ditto,
Country ditto,
New England Rum,
Holland G

NEW SCHOOL.

ON 15th September next, the subscriber will open a SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the room adjoining the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Montague.

JESSE P. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1852. 21*4t

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, in May last, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man JULIUS. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a copper complexion, and has lost some of his front teeth. I think he is aiming to make his way back to North Carolina, Chatham county, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward to any person who will take him up and confine him in any jail so that I get him again. Any person who may take him or can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or to Allen & Benn, Guyton, N. C.

WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.

11-*2m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stitching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for the purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and slipping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the common way. They are made out of the best selected 5 tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store, P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES:—E. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Gen. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., Mocksville; Miner, Mr. Eudy, Hodgen Mines; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

July 22, 1852. 61*3m

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices, including the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Raleigh county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two horse or double Machines, with 4 horses complete, $445. One horse ditto complete, $420.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 7-tf

WASHINGTON *Livery Stables,*

Fay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 21, 1852. 4-tf

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in August 1851, a Negro Girl named CHARLEY. belonging to the estate of Murdock B. Murphy, dec'd. The girl is of dark complexion, stout, and is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

She has relatives in Cumberland, about which place she may be looking.

The above reward will be paid for her confinement in any jail in the State, or for her delivery to the subscriber at College Hill.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Robeson county, Aug. 20, 1852. 19-3tpd

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 15th September. The College is thoroughly organized, and well located, and the Course of Instruction full. Board, including Room, Fuel, Lights and Washing, $8 to $8½ per Session of nine months. The location is near the Plank Road, one hundred miles from Fayetteville.

R. CRAVEN, President.

August 27, 1852. 21-4t

JNO. W. ROSE, *Fayetteville, No. Ca.,*

WILL attend to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, Lumber, Shingles, &c., at the Mills, or delivered from the Landings, to or dispatched by other parties interested in Baltimore—the most popular and best Northern market.

ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Staple Lumber of all Sizes and Lengths, to be manufactured and wrought from Logs, by the most modern Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing, Tonguing, Groove, Burr Stones, Bolting Cloths, Spindles, &c., all of which, every thing is manufactured by the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-tf

FALL GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our usual Supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy *Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.*

In addition to our usual variety, we also offer a large stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Consisting of

Coats, Over coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, &c. All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to examine our stock.

H. & L. J. LILLY.

August 27, 1852. 21-6t

☞ Those of our customers having Notes or Account of long standing will please call and settle.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an Order made at September Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber will sell on Thursday the 14th day of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, three likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Ray, dec'd, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of said estate.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DUNCAN SHAW, Commissioner.

Sept. 9, 1852. 25*ts

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at Averasborough, on Wednesday the 22d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of Cape Fear River, (between Fayetteville and Averasborough,) and of adopting some plan to remove the obstructions to navigation placed thereon.

Those who feel interested are respectfully invited to attend, as a large meeting is necessary.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 9, 1852. 25-2t

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 1st day of October next, I will sell to the highest bidder, Seven Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, situated in Robeson County, three miles above Davis's Bridge, on Big Rockfish Creek, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Cheraw stage road. Persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine business would do well to give this notice consideration, as a bargain will be given, and the land sold without reserve.

The sale to take place on the premises.

ARCH'D J. CURRIE.

September 10, 1852. 25*3t

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement of

PICKET L. CHANCE,

Of Richmond county, N. C., in any Jail so that he may be brought to justice. He weighs from 120 to 130 lbs., about five feet seven inches high, dark hair—it is said that he sometimes changes its color by hair dye—has a small naked spot upon the back of his head, which may be detected by close examination; his eyes dark blue, as well as recollected. He has a down guilty look, and when a person looks at him is apt to turn his face off; has light or very little beard, fair skin, about 22 years of age, rather stoop-shouldered. Said chance has been for some time engaged in connection with one William M. Doty, (who is now confined in the Jail at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C.,) in stealing cotton, horses, and passing counterfeit money, &c. An additional reward of Fifteen Dollars is also offered by the Sheriff of Forsyth county.

JOSEPH HINES,
G. D. TYSON,
THOS. ROPER,
J. A. BALDWIN,
J. J. LENNETT,
R. ROBINSON,
and others.

Covington, Richmond Co., N. C., } 15tf
July 29, 1852. }

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of

Groceries and Provisions.

Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass ware, Wood-ware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.

To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 23tf

GROCERIES.

45 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
6 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double refined Do.,
20 Hhds. sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 Kegs and 7 Bbls. "Eagle Mills" Snuff,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
1 Bbl. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, assorted, best brands,
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps.

And a great many other goods for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

September 2. 22-tf

Fine Timber and Turpentine Land for sale, in Robeson County.

1300 ACRES, adjoining the lands of William Gramley, Alexander McIntyre, and others, very heavily timbered and fine turpentine land, from 12 to 16 miles from Raft Swamp, and from two to six miles from Lumber River.

270 acres, adjoining Joseph Sykes, Esq., 150 acres, known as the "old Norment Mc Tract." A never-failing stream runs through this tract, and it is conveniently one of the best seats for a small or a moderating factory in the county. Apply to

WILLIAM M'NEILL,
R. S. FRENCH,
Lumberton.

Sept. 8, 1852. 25-6w

Robeson Land for sale.

ON Monday the 4th day of October, being the first day of Superior Court, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, in the town of Lumberton, in front of the door of the Court House leading to the Bridge, on which is situated the Superior Court room, which is rented by the subscribers, A tract of 200 acres on the Western side of the River, about 150 yards from the Bridge, known as the Enoch Sanderlin tract. Also 200 acres about two miles from Lumberton, adjoining the lands of Dr. Thomas Megregor and others. Terms will be accommodating and made known at the sale. In the mean time application can be made to R. S. French, Lumberton.

JAMES WOOD.
DAVID A. WOOD.

Lumberton, Sept. 3, 1852. 25-3w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

ALSO—Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Rope and Bagging, Coffee, Sugar and Tea, Iron, Nails, Salt, Crockery and Glass ware, Ploughs, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 18½ and 19, with casting to match; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters of superior kind.

All of the above goods will be sold or exchanged for produce on reasonable terms.

Friends and customers are invited to call at the old stand, Green street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23-1m

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders.

She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle before the first day of October, and save cost by so doing.

W. P. BARNES.

Lumberton, Sept. 3, 1852. 25tf0

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution commences on the first MONDAY in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy, by L. Agassiz, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator, F. T. Miles, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, J. F. M. Geddings, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

D. J. Cain, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered twice a week on Diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of S. Carolina, held on the 24 day of January 1852, Dr. L. AGASSIZ was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.

Charleston, Aug. 17, 1852. 22 1awow

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary or Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened their NEW GOODS, lately received from the North, comprising a general assortment, viz:

Groceries.

11 Hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. crushed and Refined "
50 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
100 kegs Wrought Nails and Spikes,

Madeira, Port, Pale Sherry, Claret, Champaign, Hock and Malaga Wine, Champaign Cider, pure French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin. Good Hyson and Black Tea, Lemon Syrup, Preserved Ginger, Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Brown Soaps, Saleratus, S. C. Soda, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Lead. Spices and Adulterating Candles, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Brimstone, Tapioca, Antipsora, Alum Spices, Essences, Otto, Nutta'l, and, in short every article in the Grocery line.

Crockery, Glass and China.

The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market. A good assortment of Britannia Ware.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Hollow and Kitchen Furnishing Goods, fine Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Lowering, Lamps and Coal Oil. Steel Pens, and a variety of new and useful articles. There is scarcely an article in this line that can be found in our Store.

THEY ALSO—

A large stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods,

Our object is to sell to the best customers. In variety and quality of goods and low prices we trust we shall be able to please the wants of all who may call upon us, either at retail or wholesale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

July 29, 1852. 19tf

The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh will run between Fayetteville and Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday to arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday and Saturday. Returning will leave Wilmington on Thursday and Sunday, and pass Fayetteville on Friday and Monday.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

REMOVAL.

SAMPL. J. HINSDALE,

Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Dr. Hinsdale, (his brother,) where he will be pleased to see them.

He has just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Soaps, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Snuffs, Tobacco, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, **No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.**

☞ The undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation, to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, especially Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Tapliff's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilisers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH & CO.

July 1852. 6-3m

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.

June 14, 1852. 20tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 "" Prime Pork,
For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.

Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rates are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852 6tf

Fayetteville Branch

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,

AND

Purdie street, next East Bank of Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which we offer low, and call the attention of purchasers to. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS—Black and Fancy Cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities, black and colored Cashmere do., French and English Drap D'Ete, fancy figured Cloth and Alpaca do., Fancy Cassimere and Tweed Coats, Linen and Cotton Gingham, Brilliantine and Linen Sacks, white grass cloth Sacks, &c., &c.

PANTS—Super black and fancy Cassimere fancy striped and figured, French and English Drap D'Ete, satin and cord Drill do., Kentucky Jeans do., India and French Nankeen do., &c., &c.

VESTS—Of black Satin, Brocade, Alpaca, Cassimere and fancy colors, white and colored Marseilles, Summer and Padded Linen, Jean and Nankeen, Buff, Grass cloth, &c., &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought at the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 80tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen " "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Farter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July. 2-tf

McKINNON & McNEILL.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month. E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

July 12. 7-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

SMALL AND TALL:

COME ONE, COME ALL.

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,

Wilmington, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

July 28, 1852. 12-3mpd

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 98tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent from the established rates of Freight when the bill is paid within thirty days will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the undersigned will receive and store, in Campbellton, Spirits Turpentine at 10 cts. per bbl., and will give receipt for each load as it comes in and ship as instructed, the owner paying drayage, which will be 5 cts. per bbl.; and will have barrels coopered or re-packed, when the interest of shippers requires it, at actual cost, chargeable to owners. The interest of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.

June 28, 1852. 5-3m

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their individual account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Warehouses at the River (where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the freight bill) for a commission of 25 per cent. on the River freight bill and drayage. This change to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
R. M. ORRELL.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 28, 1852. 6-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most tastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

B. MONAGHAN.

August 12, 1852. 16tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

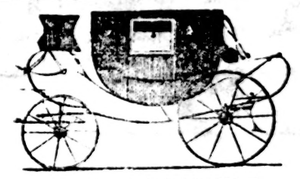
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852. 60tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

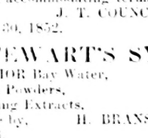
He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf



Livery Stable Bus'ness.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Watches and Jewelry.

At J. M. BEASLEY'S

New Jeweler's Store,

ON HAY STREET, NEAR THE MARKET,

May be found quite a rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Military Goods, Surveyors' Compasses, Guns and Pistols, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Clocks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Music Boxes, &c. &c.

August 28, 1852. 21-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery & Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

August 30, 1852. 21tf

STEWART'S SYRUP,

SUPERIOR Bay Water,
Yeast Powders,
Cooking Extracts,

For sale by, H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 26. 20-tf

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds. SUGAR,

Just received and for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

WE are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 20tf

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next.

Terms as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Principal.

August 31, 1852. 20-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages.—Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great superiority over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we would refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low fall of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suited to different heads of water, at Wilmington, Fayetteborn, Washington, Lenoir co., and Tarboro, Edgecombe. The wheels may also be had of D. McNeill & Co., Lincolnton, and Uriah Wood, Lumberton.

Persons wishing to obtain rights to manufacture wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. A. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 [1y

Head Quarters 44th Regiment N. C. Militia,

SUMMERVILLE, Cumberland Co., N. C., August 30th, 1852.

IN pursuance of an order of Brig. Gen. W. J. Winslow, dated 11th inst., the officers of the 44th Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 18th day of September 1852, for the purpose of an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. J. Winslow.

A. D. McRAE,
21tE] Col. 44th Reg't N. C. Militia.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, 27th August, 1852.

IN pursuance of an order of Brig. Gen. W. J. Winslow, dated 11th inst., the officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 18th day of Sept. 1852, for the purpose of an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. J. Winslow.

ELIJAH FULLER,
21tE Lt. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.

10 TONS Swedes IRON, for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.

May 3, 1852. 87tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 57tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 200 acres of LAND on R